

# The Somerset County Star.



VOL. XIV.

SALISBURY, ELK LICK POSTOFFICE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908.

NO. 35.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,  
WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
JAMES S. SHERMAN,  
Of New York.

### STATE.

Judge of Superior Court,  
WILLIAM D. PORTER.

### DISTRICT.

Congress, 23rd District,  
ALLEN F. COOPER.

### COUNTY.

Legislature,  
WM. H. FLOTO,  
A. W. KNEPPER.

Sheriff,  
CHARLES H. WEIMER.

Auditor,  
W. H. H. BAKER,  
JACOB S. MILLER.

Recorder of Deeds,  
NORMAN E. BERKEY.

Clerk of Courts,  
F. A. HARAH.

Register of Wills,  
BERT F. LANDIS.

Treasurer,  
RUSSELL G. WALKER.

Prothonotary,  
JACOB B. GERHARD.

Poor Director,  
JACOB C. DEITZ.

County Commissioner,  
R. S. McMILLEN.

County Surveyor,  
IRENIS S. PYLE.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Below will be found the names of the various county and district officials. Unless otherwise indicated, their addresses are Somerset, Pa.

President Judge—Francis J. Kooser.

Member of Congress—A. F. Cooper, Uniontown, Pa.

State Senator—William C. Miller, Bedford, Pa.

Members of Assembly—J. W. Endsley, Somersfield; A. W. Knepper, Sheriff—William C. Begley.

Prothonotary—Charles C. Shafer.

Register—Charles F. Cook.

Recorder—John R. Boose.

Clerk of Courts—Milton H. Fike.

Treasurer—Peter Hoffman.

District Attorney—John S. Miller.

Coroner—Dr. C. L. Friedline, Stoystown.

Commissioners—Josiah Specht, Kantner; Charles F. Zimmerman, Stoystown; Robert Augustine, Somersfield.

Solicitors—Berkey & Shaver.

Jury Commissioners—George J. Schrock, Joseph B. Miller.

Directors of the Poor—J. F. Reiman, William Brant and William W. Baker.

Attorney for Directors, H. F. Yost; clerk, C. L. Shaver.

Superintendent of Schools—D. W. Seibert.

Chairmen Political Organizations—Jonas M. Cook, Republican; Alex B. Grof, Democratic; Fred Groff, Berlin, Prohibition.

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The number of crimes is on the increase, and they can be traced back to homes in which parents were too ambitious for their children in the direction of social prominence and too neglectful of them in the direction of character.

"What constitutes a day's work?" We figure it out that it depends altogether on your occupation. If you lay brick, eight hours; if you keep house, sixteen hours; if you preach the gospel, two hours; if you are a porter in a sleeping car, twenty hours; if you serve the government, one hour, (Fourth Class postmasters, of course, excepted); and if you are a newspaper man, twenty-four hours.

A community torn by dissensions, rent asunder by strife and contention—the people ready always to fly at each other's throats on account of rivalry and petty jealousies—can never hope to succeed. The universal brotherhood of man is constantly deferred, and the end of time will appear before this great desideratum can be brought about, unless man shall be brought to the realization of this, his dominant weakness. Let him inquire, "Who is my neighbor?"

There is not enough ov in this struggling world. So few people have time for it; but children, happy children, who are brought up in sympathetic atmosphere, in the infinite leisure that is theirs, have an immense capacity for joy. How can we deny

ourselves that enriching spectacle—a joyous child? The capacity for joy is one of the highest of the human faculties, and it is grossly neglected. We walk too much with our feet in graves. Let us laugh with the children, and be young.

If a newspaper should publish current street gossip, or even the hints and allusions of the best society in the community, it would be ostracised, and the poor editor horse-whipped or burned at the stake. Think a minute of the mean and low things you say about your townsmen and your near neighbor, and imagine how it would look in print. Don't criticise the newspapers for what they print, but give them great credit for what they don't print. A newspaper that would contain one-half the nonsense current among even the best citizens, would be considered unfit to read.

In the matter of business failures, sheriff, assignee and receivers' sales, this is proving a banner year for the once proud metropolis of Meyersdale, "where every prospect pleases," but where somehow local industries and other business concerns have the disagreeable habit of going to the wall. In the business graveyard of Meyersdale we note the Wooden Pin factory, Lock factory, Commercial College, Farmers' Bank, Meyersdale Iron Works, Dreher System store, Bittner's restaurant, Meyersdale Register, a meat firm or two, and the Lord only knows how many others. But Meyersdale should not lose hope, for behold she still runs her brewery and cigar factories to their fullest capacity, and the dude and puke factories down there, as well as here in Salisbury and elsewhere, are all working extra time.

BEGIN to save when you begin to earn. There is one sure mark of the coming millionaire. His revenues always exceed his expenditures. He begins to save as soon as he begins to earn. Capitalists trust the saving young man. It is not capital your seniors require, it is the man who has proved he has the business habits which make capital. Begin at once to lay up something. It is the first hundred dollars saved which tells. And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret; concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line, to lead in it; adopt every improvement, have the best machinery and know the most about it. Finally, do not be impatient, for as Emerson says, "No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves."

**A PAYING INVESTMENT.**  
Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Ave. Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed; a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at E. H. Miller's drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. 10-1

**A POLITICAL IMPOSTOR.**  
Colonel William Jennings Bryan, the Great Claimant, poses as the real political heir of President Roosevelt, more in sympathy with his policies and better fitted than any other candidate to work them out. It will be remembered that Bryan once claimed to be an heir of the estate of a Connecticut man named Bennet, whose will he wrote, together with an order on the side for the widow to pay him \$50,000. The widow didn't honor the order, and Bryan sought to enforce his claim in the courts, but was denied, though he carried the matter up to the higher courts and insisted upon his bequest. His present claim to the political estate of President Roosevelt, including his White House property, will not, we opine, be honored in the Court of Public Opinion, wherein he is suing.—Connellsville Courier.

**WILL INTEREST MANY.**  
Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs, so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Remedy is taken in time. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, Proprietor. 10-1

## TAFT AND BRYAN COMPARED.

### WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

From a family of jurists. Graduate of Yale College.

Hardly of age he was called into public office, where he spent most of his time, always, however, being promoted because of efficiency.

First he was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, and helped drive out the Campbell ring of politicians and corruptionists.

In 1881 he became collector of internal revenue for the First Ohio district, and made a most efficient officer. Resigning from this office to practice his chosen profession, the law, he was making rapid strides, when Governor Foraker, attracted by his great ability, appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Judson Harmon, who had been called to Cleveland's cabinet.

At the close of his appointed term he was triumphantly elected for another term, but inasmuch as he had already attracted attention nationally, President Harrison asked him to assume the difficult position of Solicitor-General of the United States. In this position the real man was revealed. At that time the position was most difficult, requiring the greatest learning, and tremendous application, together with clear and forceful presentation of argument. He won two great cases of national import; the first, the seal fisheries controversy with Great Britain; the second, the tariff case, where the law had been attacked because Speaker Reed had counted a quorum when the law was passed. He won. Men of international reputation like Joseph H. Choate opposed him, but he was a foe worthy of their steel. It was at this time that Theodore Roosevelt first met Judge Taft.

After three years as Solicitor-General he was sent back to Ohio as a Federal judge, which position he occupied for seven years.

President McKinley asked Judge Taft to go to Manila as Chairman of the Philippine Commission, and patriotism to his country caused him to sacrifice his judicial career as he accepted. All know what wonders he worked in the far East during the three years that he was there. Roosevelt offered a Supreme Court judgeship to Taft, but he refused, claiming that his works were unfinished in the Philippines, and he remained until he had made a nation, and pleased the uneducated men who were almost savages.

Then, after that glorious work was finished, he was called in as Secretary of War, and in that position the Panama Canal will be his undying monument.

Then it was Judge Taft, as Secretary of War, who restored order in Cuba, who did all for that country that humanity could do, and took all the tangles from the skein.

Then the American people nominated him for President.

That is Judge Taft—what do you think of his works?

Honestly, now, of the two men, who would you choose to represent you as President of this great nation? A man schooled in all its ways, or a man who has gotten perpetual motion down in a mania for running for office? The answer is Taft in spite of everything.—The Yellow Jacket, Moravian Falls, N. C.

**Meyersdale Fair and Races.**  
Never before in the history of the Meyersdale Fair and Races has there been so much attention paid to detail in arranging for the event, that promises this year to far eclipse all other fairs. Since early spring the officers and the several committees have been planning and arranging for the great event to be held September 22, 23, 24 and 25, and no detail, however small or insignificant, has been slighted to make this the most interesting and enjoyable affair held in the county this year.

Since the introduction of the trolley road in this section by the Pennsylvania & Maryland Street Railway Company, transportation to and from the grounds has been greatly improved, and cheapened. The electric cars will land all passengers at the main entrance to the fair grounds.

**HOW TO GET STRONG.**  
P. J. Daily, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong: He says: "My mother, who is old and was very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it's my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomnia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at E. H. Miller's drug store. 50c. 10-1

### WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Graduated in Illinois.

Went to Lincoln to practice law.

Never practiced.

Went to Congress, but did nothing for the people.

Edited a daily newspaper, but attracted no attention.

Sprung some borrowed rhetoric on the Chicago convention in 1896, was nominated for President, and advocated the wild-cat scheme of free silver.

Was defeated.

Made a cheap play to the galleries by enlisting a company of free-silver Democrats to fight Spain, got as far as Florida and came back with the title of Colonel.

In 1900 ran again for President, and disgusted Democracy so that it repudiated him, and, of course, defeated him.

Gave no support to the Democratic nominee in 1904, lectured at country fairs at big prices, and invested his money in Government bonds, which gave no employment to any wage worker.

Went around the world, wrote a book and syndicated letters for money.

And all the time kept on running for President.

Again he is running to be defeated. His lifework could be summed up as follows:

Ran for office.

Ran again.

Then ran again.

Then ran some more.

## SCOUNDRELSM.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Prohibition Party and Those Who Make Merchandise of it.

The Uniontown Morning Herald recently published some interesting facts and figures concerning the Prohibition party and a set of hangers-on and disreputable scoundrels who have been making merchandise of it for their own personal gain, while the cause of temperance is hindered far more than it is helped by such as they.

Following we reproduce some of the Morning Herald's remarks, which will be found very interesting reading, and the statements are backed by official figures and true assertions which cannot be overcome by anything that may be said or printed to the contrary:

The Herald has already directed attention to the extent and the means by which the Prohibition movement has degenerated in Pennsylvania through the machinations of its unscrupulous office-seeking leaders. Some of these men were kicked out of the churches in which they had risen to eminence; some of them have been brought into the courts charged with banking frauds; some of them are known to be devotees of the grossest personal immoralities—yet these outcasts of the church and society have been embraced by the Prohibition party, aided by the contributions of the sincere men who did not know they were being hoodwinked, until they had gained sufficient control of the machinery of the party to enable them to dicker with the unscrupulous leaders of other parties, to their personal enrichment and the demoralization of Prohibition. These are the men who have placed personal pelf above temperance by Prohibition and who have placed their party on such a disreputable basis that it has been shunned the country over by real advocates of temperance.

The country has marveled at the strides of temperance in the South in recent years, but it can be said to the everlasting discredit of the Prohibition movement that not only has it refused to work hand in hand with local option, but in many cases, and particularly here in Pennsylvania, has local option been fought by those in control of Prohibition machinery, for the good and sufficient reason that an honest movement for temperance would mean the elimination of the parasites who have been fattening at the trough of the Prohibition party for years, and their future inability to traffic in the votes and influence of the party.

How the Prohibition party has decreased in votes and influence while temperance has increased in strength is evidenced by a few figures furnished below. They are taken from the returns of the temperance South in the last two Presidential elections. While the total vote is given in round numbers, the Prohibition vote is given exactly.

Alabama, with a total vote of 155,000, in 1900 cast 1,407 votes for Woolley. It cast less than half of this number, or 612, for Swallow in 1904. This was one of the first states in the South to go dry in the recent movement. It was accomplished in the face of the declining influence and the opposition of the Prohibition leaders.

Florida, with a total vote of 38,000, cast 2,234 votes for Woolley in 1900, and not a single vote for Swallow in 1904.

Georgia, known as a banner temperance state, with a total of 120,000, cast 1,394 votes for Woolley in 1900, but it cast less than half this number, or 684, for Swallow in 1904.

Tennessee, with a total vote of 271,000, cast 3,882 votes for Woolley in 1900, but this vote dropped to 1,906 for Swallow in 1904.

North Carolina, with a total vote of 290,000, gave Woolley 990 votes in 1900, but out that number down to just one-third for Swallow in 1904, or 361.

South Carolina, which for the past 12 years has been in the public eye from a temperance standpoint, and which treats liquor from the dispensary, did not cast a single Prohibition vote either in 1900 or 1904.

The only two Southern states which showed Prohibition gains were Texas, with a total vote of 420,000, which increased its Prohibition vote from 2,844 in 1900 to 4,292 in 1904, and Kentucky, with a total vote of 464,000, which increased from 2,814 in 1900 to 6,809 in 1904, immediately after a few "hell-raisers" from that state found an asylum in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Maine is and has for years been the leading temperance state in the Union. Yet out of a total vote of 113,000, its Prohibition vote decreased from 2,585 in 1900 to 1,510 in 1904.

Out of the total Presidential vote cast in 1900 of 13,525,259, the saintly

Swallow, who proclaimed his intention to raise enough hades to hoist him into the Presidency of the United States, got a measly 259,042, or less than 2 per cent. Out of a total vote in Pennsylvania in that year of 1,236,888, Swallow, in his own state, got a miserable 33,717, or less than 3 per cent. Why, Roosevelt's plurality in Pennsylvania alone in that year was 505,519, or just about twice as much as Swallow's vote in the whole country. And if any more odious comparison to that of the Prohibition element can be made than that with the vote cast for Debs for President on the Socialist ticket—a total vote of 402,757 for Debs to a total of 259,043 for Swallow—we would like to know what it is. For Debs, despised by society, and leading a forlorn hope that appeals pre-eminently to the Alexander Berkman and the Emma Goldman type, polled 143,715 more votes for his destructive theories in 1904 than did Swallow for the sacred cause of temperance!

These figures are certainly illuminating. They not only show the declining vote and influence of Prohibition in inverse ratio to the growth of temperance in the South, but they show the utter insignificance of the Prohibition vote compared with the total vote of the states mentioned. In nearly every case this decline has been brought about by men akin to those into whose hands the party machinery has fallen in the county of Fayette and the state of Pennsylvania. These men show a lust for office, for power, for wealth, entirely transcendent to their efforts in behalf of virtue, temperance or principle. Presuming upon the teachings of the pulpit in the cause of temperance, they have sought the indorsement of the churches, and to the credit of the churches in this county it can be stated that with one or two insignificant exceptions the vipers doing business under the banner of Prohibition have been roundly repudiated.

The Herald has no derision for Prohibition or the sincere men who vote that ticket. But this paper, with society and the rank and file of the people, has a profound contempt for the scoundrels and crooks in the party here and elsewhere who have brought it to its present demoralization through the prostitution of its principles for their self-aggrandizement. Some of these men have come here unknown and unheralded as weary exiles, and in the guise of reformers have heaped their villainous vilification and abuse on the heads of Republicans and Democrats—on the heads of men born in this county of honest and respected parentage; men who were educated in this county; men who taught school in this county; men who have been members of the bar in this county for 20 years and its undisputed leaders for half of that time; men who have been honored by their elevation to the bench and their repeated return to the halls of Congress; men who, while neither Prohibitionists nor voting that ticket, have neither touched, tasted nor handled intoxicating liquors in their lives, but who refuse to make political or any other kind of capital out of the fact; men who are respected in society and honored in the church.

It will be the unpleasant duty of The Herald some of these days to lay bare the villainous conspiracy that has called forth these torrents of abuse; to name the men who write most of it (for in addition to the Prohibition bell wether, a mugwump Democrat and a sorehead Republican contribute a large share); to tell why they write it; to name those in whose interest this abuse is manufactured and disseminated; to give the names of a few bankers, lawyers and manufacturers who have financially aided and abetted this scoundrelism, and why; and to show how even the saloon has been made by these wretches to stand and deliver when it came to a question of saloon existence.

**QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.**  
Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages, and if taken in time will effect a cure. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor. 10-1

**WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN TO SWEAR and affirm before the undersigned, when they have documents to which lawful affidavits are required. I also draw up all manner of deeds; leases, mortgages, etc., neatly and accurately, according to the requirements of the law. Typewritten work a specialty.**  
A full line of legal blanks always on hand.  
P. L. LIVENGOOD,  
Notary Public and Conveyancer,  
STAR OFFICE, Elk Lick, Pa. tf